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Two New Species of *Eperigone* (Araneae).

By C. R. CROSBY and SHERMAN C. BISHOP.

(Plate VII)

Since our revision of *Eperigone* in 1928 (N. Y. State Museum Bul. 278) the following two new species have come to hand.

Eperigone augustae n. sp. (Plate VII, figs. 1-4).

♂. Length, 1.1 mm. Cephalothorax grayish yellow, with distinct radiating lines and margin darker; a distinct dark spot in front of dorsal furrow connected with the posterior lateral eye by curved dark lines; viewed from above evenly rounded on the sides, slightly convergent towards the front, broadly rounded in front; viewed from the side, steeply ascending behind, a slight depression at the cervical groove, then gently rounded over to the posterior eyes. Clypeus almost straight and slightly protruding.

Posterior eyes in a straight line, equal, the median separated by two-thirds the diameter and from the lateral by the radius. Anterior eyes in a straight line, the median smaller than the lateral, all separated by the radius. No tooth on face of chelicera. Sternum dark greenish with scattered minute yellow spots, broad, rounded on the sides, produced in a truncate point between the hind coxae which are separated by the diameter. Labium grayish. Endites banded with gray. Legs dusky yellowish. Palpus gray over yellow with minute light dots. Abdomen dark greenish gray with a few minute, light spots.

Femur of palpus normal and gently curved. Patella short and slightly arched above. Ratio of length of femur to that of patella as 9 to 3. Tibia longer than patella, moderately widened distally, the dorsal margin thin and depressed, the edge gently sinuate, the lateral angle produced into a short blunt tooth. Laterally from this tooth there is a smooth, semi-circular excavation. Paracymbium broad at base, very strongly curved and hooked at tip. Bezel high and pointed. The embolic division is a modification of the *Eperigone* type, the scapium is widened and broadly rounded on the mesal side of

the bulb, the posterior tooth (a) is developed into a very long, slender, gently curved and pointed process, the mesal tooth (d) well developed, lying close to the place usually occupied by the anterior tooth which in this species seems to be lacking. The duct opens through a short slender process (f) lying in the concavity of the scapulum.

♀. Length 1.1 mm. Similar to male. The epigynum of the same general form as in *augustalis* but the posterior margin is convex in the middle; the receptacles are twice their diameter apart.

Holotype, male, East Aurora, New York, May 13, 1926; *allotype*, female, Enfield Glen, New York, May 22, 1932.

New York: Voorheesville, June 19, 1923, 1 ♂ (*Augusta* Wolf). East Aurora, May 13, 1926, 2 ♂ (*Henry* Dietrich). Enfield Glen, May 22, 1932, 1 ♂ 1 ♀.

***Eperigone augustalis* n. sp.** (Plate VII, figs. 5-7).

♂. Length 1 mm. Cephalothorax dusky over dull yellow, darker along the radiating lines, at the margin and in a patch in front of the cervical groove; viewed from above, broadly rounded on the sides, slightly crenulate, a slight constriction at the cervical groove, broadly rounded across the front; viewed from the side rather steeply ascending behind the cervical groove, then nearly level to the head which is gently rounded over the top to the posterior median eyes. Clypeus nearly straight and very slightly protruding. Sternum dark greenish-gray with small light yellow flecks. Endites dull yellow at base, darker distally. Legs dull yellow. Abdomen dark gray.

Posterior eyes in a straight line, equal, equidistant, separated by two-thirds the diameter. Anterior eyes in a straight line, the median smaller than the lateral, all separated by the radius of the median.

Femur of palpus normal, slightly curved. Patella short. Ratio of length of femur to that of patella as 16 to 5. Tibia has the dorso-lateral surface deeply excavated toward the tip and the integument thin and semi-transparent. It is armed dorso-laterally with a stiff, slightly curved, rather narrow process. Paracymbium broad at base, strongly curved and slightly hooked at tip. The embolic division of the bulb is very similar to that of *augustae* but the duct (not shown in drawing) is placed far beyond the mesal tooth (d).

♀. Length, 1.1 mm. Similar to male. Posterior eyes in a straight line, the median separated by the diameter and a little nearer the lateral. Anterior eyes in a straight line, the median

smaller than the lateral, separated by the radius and from the lateral by a little more. The epigynum strongly convex, the posterior margin strongly convex with a minute notch in the middle, marked with a dark median line and with the receptacles showing through the integument far forward, about their diameter apart.

Holotype male, *allotype*, female. Raquette Lake, New York, June 11, 1927. Also 2 male paratypes.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE VII.

1. *Eperigone augustae*. Male, right palpus, ventromesal view.
2. *Eperigone augustae*. Male, tibia of right palpus, dorsal view.
3. *Eperigone augustae*. Male, tibia of right palpus, dorso-lateral view.
4. *Eperigone augustae*. Female, epigynum.
5. *Eperigone augustalis*. Male, right palpus, ventromesal view.
6. *Eperigone augustalis*. Male, tibia of right palpus, dorsal view.
7. *Eperigone augustalis*. Female, epigynum.

A New Genus and Species of the Dipterous Family Ephydriidae Reared from Duck Weed.

By E. T. CRESSON, JR.

*Lemnaphila scotlandae** new genus and species.

The systematic position of this species seems to be in the tribe Hydrelliae of the subfamily Notiphilinae, near the genus *Nostima*. In this treatment I am influenced by the pubescent eyes, development of the antennae, the arrangement of the dorsocentrals and the venation.

I consider the following characteristics of generic importance: Wings normally developed with the costa attaining the fourth vein and the second basal and discal cells united; eyes pubescent; medifacies bare, in profile, concaved, with epistoma protruding; arista with long hairs; dorsocentrals arranged, 0:1.1, the antesutural pair being absent. Additional characters may be gleaned from the following, rather full description of the genotype.

* Genus named on account of the species' fondness for *Lemna*.